

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Two Dollars per year in advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months. Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements will be inserted at Two Dollars per Square (24 lines) for the first insertion, and One Dollar for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements for Candidates (not inserted until paid for) Ten Dollars.

All communications of a personal character, Official Notices, Reports, Resolutions or Proceedings of any Society, Association or Corporation, will be charged as advertisements.

Our Privateers Doing a Smashing Business.

Two years have now passed since Sumner commenced his particular cruise in the Sumter, since which time about one hundred and fifty of our vessels—valued with their cargoes, at ten million dollars—have been captured by vessels under the Confederate flag, and still nothing essential has been done by our immense navy to put a stop to their whole sale trade of rapine, plunder and piracy. From the first appearance of the little schooner J. E. Davis they have gone on increasing in numbers, strength and power, until, by their numerous swift, heavily armed steamers, the Confederate navy has been the terror of our entire mercantile marine. Their vessels are found in every part of the Atlantic; they even capture and burn our vessels within sight of our commercial ports, and still escape (if escape it may be called) from vessels which never seem to pursue, or at least never find them. Still nothing is done.

The effect of this piracy or criminal neglect on the part of the Navy Department may be fully realized by a glance at the character and nature of the vessels that now monopolize the carrying trade at this port while our own are rotting at our wharves. Our merchants, fully realizing that the flag under which their vessels have so long and proudly sailed can no longer afford them protection in the pursuit of legitimate trade, are compelled to let them be licit or resort to the dangerous practice of putting them under the flag of a foreign power. This practice has been carried on to an almost incredible extent since it has become apparent that they have nothing to hope for or expect at the hands of the Department at Washington.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion, three hundred and eighty-five vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of more than one hundred and sixty-six thousand tons, have been transferred to foreigners at this port alone most of which are now sailing under the flag of Great Britain, our most prominent commercial rival, and ally of the South. At other ports the same practice is prevalent, and it would be fair to estimate the loss of American tonnage under it, during the past two years, at three hundred thousand tons. This loss to us, as a nation of course, involves a consequent increase of the tonnage and power of our rivals.

Again, to show the effect on our carrying trade, let us place at the commerce of New York during the first six months of the year 1863, as compared with a like period in the present year. During the former period the number of vessels cleared at this port for foreign ports was seven hundred and ninety-five of which one hundred and thirty-three were American and one hundred and sixty-two foreign—a difference of one hundred and thirty-three in favor of American vessels.

during the same period of the present year, there have been twenty-one hundred and thirty-seven clearances, of which fourteen hundred and fifty were foreign and only seven hundred and forty-seven American showing an increase in the number of foreign vessels and a difference in their favor, as compared with the first named period, of about two hundred per cent.

It is difficult to imagine where this practice will lead to if some protection be not afforded our merchants and ship-owners in the pursuit of their trade.

WELL DONE FOR CHARLESTON ARSENAL.

We are much gratified to learn that the employees of this establishment have organized themselves into military companies for city defence. Three hundred and thirty-three men, from 16 to 60, have formed five strong companies, averaging upwards of sixty each; elected their officers and tendered their services to General Beauregard, whenever he shall think they can do more good elsewhere than in their workshops.

Co. A—Thomas B. Ford, Captain - 70 men.
Co. B—W. Tweedy, Captain - 70 men.
Co. C—J. Peterson, Captain - 60 men.
Co. D—R. James, Captain - 65 men.
Co. E—C. H. Andrews, Captain - 65 men.

We learn that not more than six or seven of all the employees refused to join any company; and Major Trezevant, commandant of the Arsenal, quickly sent these, with their "foreign protection papers," to Major Perryman, our new Quartermaster, who as quickly forwarded them to Morris Island, where "ditching" is going on, and "foreign papers" are not respected. —Charleston Mercury.

PROMOTED.—Major General D. H. Hill has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and assigned to duty in the army of the West, under General Joseph E. Johnston.

Lieutenant General Hill passed through Petersburg on Sunday morning last, en route for his new field of operations. Lieutenant General Pemberton having fallen into the hands of the enemy upon the surrender of Vicksburg, it is supposed that General Hill has been commissioned a Lieutenant General to supply the vacancy—at least temporarily. —Petersburg Express.

Terrible Riots at the North.

Richmond, July 17.—Northern dates of the 15th have just been received. The Herald, of the 14th, gives the particulars of a great riot, under a displayed caption, occupying nearly a column: The Draft. Tremendous Excitement in City. Popular Opposition to the Enforcement of the Conscription. Enrolling Offices in 8th and 9th Districts Demolished. Two Whole Blocks of Houses on 51 Avenue and Broadway Burned. Military ordered out. Citizens and soldiers killed. Arrival of Police on the Ground. Another Attack on the Crowd. The Police Dispersed. Some Killed and Badly Wounded. Superintendent Kennedy Severely Wounded. An Army in Second Avenue Destroyed. Raid on the Negroes. Colored Orphan Asylum Laid in Ashes. Destruction of Ball's Head Hotel. Two Mansions in Lexington Avenue Sacked. The Tribune Office Attacked. Repulse of the Assaults by the Police. A Negro Hanged, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Herald's summary says that at one time a number of people, estimated at from twenty to fifty thousand, assembled at one spot, and affairs assumed a serious look. Several buildings were destroyed and many lives lost. Several soldiers, police and citizens were wounded. Many private houses, in not a few instances, were broken open and despoiled.

The Times, of the 15th, gives an account of the progress of the riot on the preceding day. It says there is no question that there

was a vastly larger number engaged than on Monday, and the spectators were increased 50 to 100,000. Several encounters occurred between the mob, police and military, and a large number of persons were killed. Col. C. Brown, of the 11th New York, who commanded a portion of the forces, was beaten down by the crowd and then hung. The streets were barricaded, buildings burned and scores of soldiers and civilians killed. All the large manufacturing establishments were closed and every branch of business suspended.

Gov. Seymour arrived from Albany and addressed the crowd from the steps of the City Hall. He announced that he had sent to Washington to ask the Government to stop the draft in the city for the present. He subsequently issued a proclamation declaring the city and county in a state of insurrection.

SPRINGFIELD, July 14.—A riot has broken out in Hartford. Troops have been sent to protect the arsenal. Considerable excitement in this city.

The Advertiser.

JAMES T. BACON, EDITOR.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

Latest News.

As we go to press our Courier arrives from Augusta with the latest news. See our News Column.

Dispatch to Gov. Bonham.

We are much indebted to Mr. BONHAM for the following dispatch to Gov. BONHAM. Gov. BONHAM arrived at his home on Saturday and returned to Charleston on Monday morning.

CHARLESTON, July 19.

To Gov. Bonham:—Bombardment of Wagner incessant during yesterday—Ironclads, five monitors and other vessels engaged. Casualties four killed and fourteen wounded. Damage to Fort Mifflin—Last night the Fort was assailed in great force, enemy repulsed with great slaughter. Casualties on our side about one hundred killed and wounded. Lieut. Col. John C. Simkins killed; enemy's loss estimated from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

A. C. GARLINGTON,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
Approved THOS. JOHNSON.

Piano Tuning.

We are requested to state that Mr. DEXTER, of Columbia, S. C., will be in Edgefield during the present week for the purpose tuning pianos. Mr. DEXTER thoroughly understands this business, and cannot fail to give the most complete satisfaction.

Our Literary Department.

With much regret we announce to our readers that, on account of the present very limited size of the Advertiser, and the great quantity of Advertising, our "Literary Department," so gracefully and intellectually conducted by Miss CLARA V. DARGAN, will be obliged to be discontinued for a few weeks. We hope to make arrangements shortly, which will remove this so-much-to-be-regretted necessity.

Mammoth Beets.

We are indebted to the Rev. Mr. SMITH for three or four remarkably large beets. He wants to know if we have seen finer this season? Of course not—neither in this or any past season? They are quite as large, and very much the same shape, as the Buys in Charleston harbor.

Death of Lieut. Col. Simkins.

Lieut. Col. JOHN C. SIMKINS of the 1st Regt. Regulars, was killed at Battery Wagner on the night of the 18th. Son of Edgefield and adopted son of Abbeville, these two Districts will mingle theirs in his grave. He was a gentleman, a patriot, a patriot of the very man of the very highest motto: purest type; a soldier of the very highest type. Edgefield will write his name in blazing letters upon her Roll of Honor.

Insurrection in New York.

Elsewhere in our issue of to-day, will be found an account of a grand and fearful riot in New York. The mob, in their resistance to Abraham Lincoln's Conscription carried all before them; like the beasts in Revelation, "they broke, tore in pieces, and stamped the residue with their feet." This is the most gratifying and promising news we have had for a long time. We may look for a speedy re-enactment of the scene in some other part of Lincolnland. That God may hurry on their confusion is our prayer.

Our Government and Repudiation.

We believe the world has never seen so religious an army as that of the Confederate States since the days of Charles the XII, who always had prayers read at the head of his army night and morning. We do not except the Puritan Army of Oliver Cromwell, for we have long thought, as said Noll himself, upon a memorable occasion, said to Col. Harrison, "I have often upon their knees seeking not God but a cork-screw."

We hold to the same high opinion of the civil department of the Confederate Government. We have believed that they were a just, upright, God-fearing set of men; we still think so, and will continue to think so until this cherished opinion is torn from us by an open act of dereliction from the path of honor on the part of those whom we have trusted.

But what mean these civil reports that are coming up to us, first from Charleston and now from Richmond, of an intention on the part of Government to repudiate the public debt? This repudiation, says the correspondent of the Mercury, has, it is said, the sanction of the Hon. B. M. T. Hunter. We do not believe this of Mr. Hunter, and we are sure that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Memminger, will never lend his influence to such a nefarious scheme. We have the utmost confidence in Mr. Memminger as a man of honor and integrity, and we are sure he will never sanction a scheme of downright fraud.

We are pained however, and alarmed, we confess, that such charges can be brought and discussed publicly in our news papers. The mere circulation of such rumors by the Press is calculated to do serious injury to the currency of the country. Public credit, like female virtue, must not only be pure, but above suspicion. We know that these reports are already begetting distrust and suspicion in the public mind, and working injury to the financial interest of the country. We think therefore that the interest of the country demands of those in authority at once to set at rest the public mind on this subject.

We are disposed to discredit this report not only from the known integrity of our public servants, but because the thing is so manifestly impolitic. It requires no profound skill in finance, to judge of a matter of this sort; it resolves itself into a question of fact—and about this we have better opportunities of judging than the most skillful financier immersed in his office in Richmond. The question is simply this—will the reduction of the interest on the 8 and 7 per cent bonds destroy the confidence of the people in the currency of the country? We answer without hesitation that it will. And no pecuniary gain can at all compensate for such an injury. This would surely be the most short sighted of all measures. If the Government should ever resolve to destroy its credit, and sacrifice public confidence, we would suggest that it secure some adequate compensation for such a sacrifice. The defrauding its bond

holders out of two per cent interest will, as effectively destroy the credit of the Government, as though it should at once repudiate both principal and interest. If a man will about me out of a penny, I have every reason to believe that he will sacrifice me out of a pound. The man is dishonest, and in only wants the temptation and opportunity to commit the greater fraud. Whether, therefore, our Government parts company with honesty, it had as well sell its character for a good round sum at once—as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb." Indeed should we ever see the sad day when our Government repudiates the interest on its bonds, we shall feel assured that the next step will be a repudiation of the principal also. If this work of repudiation should ever begin, our advice to our readers every where, would be to sell out these Government bonds for anything they will bring—if it be but chips and shavings.

Curry Combs.

Our skillful and industrious fellow townsman, Mr. C. L. BERO, is making splendid looking curry combs. We are not a connoisseur in this branch of art, and therefore cannot discuss it in technical terms; a friend however, of undoubted curry comb proclivities, tells us "they are splendid either for hair of horses or wool of negroes." If this issue of the Advertiser should fall into the hands of the Yanks, they would straightway, and publish that we carry our negroes as we do our horses. But that's neither here nor there; give friend Bero a call.

Hands to Work on the Fortifications at Charleston.

We publish in another column the call of Gov. BONHAM for Three Thousand Laborers. We would impress upon our people the necessity of attending to this matter at once. The importance of it is sufficiently palpable to every mind, and some small sacrifice must be made willingly, in order to avoid large ones being made for us without any will of ours in the matter. Some farmers have objected to sending hands because they need them for making their crops. We would advise such not to be over careful about cleaning the grass out of their corn just now, for circumstances might occur which might result in their having no corn to clean grass out of. Come up, men of Edgefield; strain a point or two. Let every man who is able, send at least one negro. "When there is a will there is a way." When the glorious objects for which our people are called on to risk and to suffer so much shall be accomplished, who will not wish to be counted among those who contributed to independence? The man who is not a friend to the cause now, when the country needs his countenance and support, may be sure that when success is attained, and friends are abundant, he will share none of the honors of success.

The Ladies of the Ridge.

At a Concert and "upper given" by the Ladies of the Ridge at Bethel Church on the 3rd of the present month, the nett proceeds amounted to \$180. At a Concert, Supper and Fair given by the same ladies at the residence of Mr. BIRMAN Watson, Sr., on the 5th, the nett proceeds amounted to \$230. These handsome sums have been sent by these energetic and patriotic ladies, to the noble Wayside Hospital at Columbia—and other benevolent establishments or societies for the relief of Soldiers.

Casualties of Com. K. 7th Reg. S. C. V.

Mr. ELLISON.—You will please publish the following list of Casualties of Com. K. 7th Reg. S. C. V. in the battle near Gettysburg, Penn., July 2nd, 1863.

Killed—Private M. B. Gentry.
Wounded—Sergt. L. M. Lanier, severe flesh wound in arm. Corp. W. L. Talbert, arm, slight wound. Private John T. Henderson, leg, amputated below knee; John H. Rapp, flesh wound, arm; W. J. Holmes, thigh, severe; Sergt. W. N. Martin, shoulder, very slight, not disabled; and myself, slight, arm and leg, not disabled.

JULIES M. BERRY,
1st Lt. Com'g. Comp. K., 7th Reg.

Casualties in Edgefield Companies of the 14th and 7th Reg. S. C. V.

We make the following extract from a letter received on Monday by Mrs. SARAH COVAN, from her husband Lieut. E. H. COVAY, of Co. A, 7th Reg. S. C. V. Of course this information is entirely reliable.

"I will here give the casualties in the 14th Regt. as far as I know. N. L. Bartley was one shot fell to rise no more. Sergt. Charles L. Duriso was wounded through the right knee, and I saw his leg cut off about four inches above the knee. I also saw Corp'l James Youngblood's right arm cut off just below the elbow. Lieut. Harvey Crocker was wounded in the left breast, and died on the morning of 3rd. Sergt. Deanfort Wallace was also severely wounded, and died the same day. James Colgan was wounded in the thigh, but not dangerously. John Colgan in the hand. Beaufort Christian wounded in the arm, not dangerously. Preston Deloach, slightly wounded in the hip. Preston Prator wounded in thigh. Lieut. Wm. Brunson wounded in both thighs. Joseph Brunson wounded in thigh slightly. Millidge Bartley was severely wounded through the mouth and neck.

I have not time to give all the names, in fact I do not know all the casualties. But you may rest assured the loss of the 14th was very heavy. This Regiment is a portion of Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps.

On the 2d Gen. Longstreet, in whose corps is the 7th Regiment, moved to the front, and early that morning became engaged. The battle raged with fury all day, each army holding its own position; the battle indeed lasted for five days. When both parties evacuated the field, our whole Brigade (Gen. Kershaw's) was found to have suffered severely—especially the old 7th. Co. A. had three killed on the field, Sergt. R. L. Mims, Jas. Johnson and Charlie Hammond were these devoted men. Lt. A. W. Burr was wounded near ankle; his leg was amputated; he was wounded in three different places. Lt. P. E. Walker was mortally wounded through the breast. John Elmore had his finger shot off. Thomas Anderson slightly wounded in the shoulder by a shell. Charlie Miles was also slightly wounded. Charlie Gray was slightly wounded, but returned to the Regiment this morning.

Lieuts. Daniel and Rutland, of Co. E. were both killed. Lt. Traylor, of Co. C. was mortally wounded. Lt. Hodges, of Co. B. was killed. The loss of our Regiment, (7th) in killed and wounded is about 135 or 140.

James Paul, Willie F. Duriso, James Green, Charlie Covay, John Green, and Lawrence Covay came out safe and sound."

The date of this letter is 9th July, written from Hagerstown, Md.

Mr. G. W. Murrell of Co. D, 14th Regiment, in a letter to his father Mr. James Murrell, recapitulates the list above given, and also mentions the following:

A. F. Ridgel, killed; F. Corby and D. Corley wounded; J. Dridwell, badly wounded; T. T. Ridgel, D. Etheridge; W. D. McCarty, W. Griggs, John Whittle, Toby Cheatham, E. A. Dinkins, O. Cheatham and Sam Over, all wounded.

The writer of this letter was also wounded.

List of Casualties in Co. K, 15th S. C. V.

Killed—Privates W. M. Hamilton, Sampson Weeks.
Wounded—Lieut. W. A. Smith, Corp'l C. T.

Whitten, Privates T. J. Bussey, Neri Carr, O. W. Covin, J. A. Crawford, R. F. Dean, J. J. Dorn and J. H. Mayson.

Mostly slight wounds; none thought to be mortal.

H. I. BIRD,
Capt. Co. K, 15th S. C. Regt.

Richmond, July 19, 1863.

C. L. Duriso lost leg, amputated just above knee joint, in hands of enemy, doing well at last accounts; Walker and Bruns with him. Youngblood, Lieut. Duriso, Lieut. Sharpton, M. Bartly, W. Griffith and others in enemy's hands. B. W. Christian, J. J. E. Colgan, J. Ouzie, T. Cleatman, H. Boyce of 14th, and Wm. Talbert, John Swartengin, Rapp, Grubbs, J. B. Ellsworth, of 7th Reg. at Howard Grove Hospital, (near Richmond), all doing well. Lieut. Branson and Lieut. Bell, also here doing well. D. R. D.

District Statistics.

CAPT. T. DEAN, District Tax Collector, has kindly furnished us the following recapitulation of the taxes for Edgefield District for the year 1863, which will be found interesting to our readers:

NEGOTIATION.
25,102 Acres Land at \$1.26 pr head, \$31,628.52
47 Free Negroes at \$5.00 pr head 2,350.00
40 Packs Playing Cards at 13 cts. 5.20
\$135,650 Sales of Goods at 22 cts. 297.11
\$29,600 Professions at \$1.00 29,600.00
\$36,900 Salaries and Wages at \$1.00 36,900.00
\$281,350 Town Lots at 22 cts. 62,097.00
\$2,504,900 Money at Interest at 10 cts. 2,505.90
\$500,000 Bank Stock at 40 cts. 2,000.00
\$37,862.70

1,140 Acres Land at \$3.50, \$3,990.00
5,710 " " " 4.00, 22,840.00
2,220 " " " 3.00, 6,660.00
26,080 " " " 1.00, 26,080.00
\$11,440 " " " 40 324,576.00
126,890 " " " 20 25,378.00

973,030 Acres—valued at \$413,424.00
at \$1.30 ad valorem, \$6,460.51

Total State Tax, \$43,263.21
Deduct Commissions at 3 1/2 per cent, 1,514.71

Net amount due State, \$41,748.50

DISTRICT RECAPITULATION.

Public Building Tax, 8 per cent on \$43,263.21, \$18,623.21
Deduct Commissions at 3 1/2 per cent, 121.13
Paid Commissioners, \$3,399.91

Poor Tax, 11 per cent on \$40,559.32, \$4,461.51
Hamburg Incorporation excluded, 136.15
Deduct Commissions at 3 1/2 per cent, \$4,325.36

Road Tax, 5 per cent on \$40,559.32, \$2,027.96
Hamburg Incorporation excluded, 101.39
Deduct commissions a 3 1/2 per cent, \$1,926.56

Paid Commissioners, \$5,971.84
Total paid Commissioners, \$5,971.84
Total Commissions, 1,592.39

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir,—In these times of speculation, and mania for money making, it is like the Osis in the desert to the weary traveller, to record acts of liberality, for the relief of the families of soldiers who are battling for our rights, and nobly defending our homes and firesides from the ruthless invader. Such an act of liberality the Soldiers' Board of Relief for this District, takes great pleasure in acknowledging from Mr. JAMES JONES (Gives), to the amount of Two Thousand (2,000) Dollars, this day sent to them, to be used for the relief of Soldiers' Families.

Mr. Jones is now in the service of his country, and is performing gallant service in the ranks of many, by using his money to hire a substitute to screen himself from danger, nobly gives it to the poor and continues in his post.

How many in Edgefield are willing to follow the example thus set, and send us donations at our next meeting, (or sooner if they choose) the first Monday in October next? Many, we are satisfied, could give something, if not so much as Mr. Jones has done. We hope the example will be followed. The sum in the aggregate, seems large, but when divided between some 1,800 persons, dwindles to an insignificant amount.

By Order of the Board

JOHN HUFET, Sec. & Treas.

The Old Guard is full of the true spirit of '76. It hesitates not to tell the Government and the people what the war has done for the North, as the following article, copied from it, shows:

How WE ARE REVENGING SUMTER.—The following are the reported casualties of this war from its beginning to January 1st, 1863: Federals killed 43,874; wounded 97,029; died of disease and wounds 250,000; made prisoners 68,218; total 459,373. Confederates killed 20,893; wounded 59,915; died of disease and wounds 120,000; made prisoners 22,169; total 222,677.

They have killed 22,874 more of our men than we have of theirs.

They have wounded, not mortally, 39,414 more of our men than we have of theirs.

150,000 more of our men have died of disease and wounds than of theirs.

They have made prisoners of 46,000 more of our men than we have of theirs.

Our total casualties are 237,297 more than theirs—that is, our casualties have been 14,000 more than as much again as theirs.

This is the way we have "revenged the firing on Fort Sumter."

But this is not all. We have spent almost 2,000,000,000 more of money than they have spent.

We have made 200,000 of our women widows.

We have made 1,000,000 of children fatherless.

We have destroyed the Constitution of our country.

We have brought the ferocious savagery of war into every corner of society.

We have demoralized our pulpits, so that our very religion is a source of immorality and blood.

Instead of being servants of Christ, our ministers are servants of Satan.

The land is full of contractors, thieves, privateers, and a thousand other evils of illegal and despotic power, as Egypt was of vermin in the days of the Pharaohs.

We are rapidly degenerating in everything that exalts a nation.

Our civilization is perishing.

We are swiftly drafting into inevitable civil war here in the North.

We are turning our homes into charnel houses. There is a corpse in every family. The angel of death sits in every door. The devil has removed from Tartarus to Washington.

We pretend that we are punishing the rebels, but they are punishing us.

We pretend that we are restoring the Union, but we are destroying it.

We pretend that we are enforcing the laws, but we are only catching negroes.

That's the way we are "revenging Sumter."

Selling our souls to the devil and taking Lincoln & Co.'s promise to pay. We have it in greenbacks and blood.

That is the way we are "revenging Sumter."

Rags! Rags!

We want Rags—Cotton Rags—Linen Rags—clean Rags, and if we can get a plenty of Rags we can keep the Advertiser afloat until the war ends. Bring on your Rags and help us to keep the Advertiser one of the fixed institutions of the country.

LATEST NEWS.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—The bombardment was renewed for a short time this afternoon. All quiet this evening.

Special to the Constitutionalist.

Further From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 20th.—The Ironsides, three monitors, two mortar boats, and the enemy's batteries on Morris Island, renewed the bombardment of Battery Wagner at 12 o'clock to-day. Batteries Wagner, Gregg, Fort Sumter, and a new battery replied, forcing the Ironsides to leave her position. Our casualties to date are eighteen wounded; three mortally. We secured over 1,000 rifles yesterday, besides other spoils taken from the field.

From Europe.

Richmond, July 19th.—A special to the Whig from Barker Hill, near Winchester, gives a summary of the news from the Baltimore American of the 18th, which has been chiefly anticipated. The only thing new is the following, but it is not stated whether it was brought by a later arrival or not:

Reobuck stated that Napoleon had authorized him to say to the House of Commons that he had instructed Baron Gros to propose negotiation to England for mediation.

The London Herald says it is reported that Lord John Russell had resigned on account of a disagreement with the Premier on the question of the recognition of the South.

The Yankee cavalry advanced from Williamsport on the 18th to within four miles of Martinsburg.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, July 19.—Nothing of importance has transpired to-day. The chief topic is the arrest of Mrs. Allan, wife of Patterson Allan, charged with communicating information to the enemy.

The second is a native of Ohio, and became united by marriage in Europe with one of the most wealthy and respectable families in Richmond.

The letters written by her and forwarded by blockade runners, constitute the evidence of her guilt.

An officer from the Valley states that Meade's army is still in Maryland.

The report that the enemy is landing troops from transports in James river, 16 miles below Richmond, is not confirmed.

From Johnston's Army.

MORTON, July 18.

Our army is still slowly falling back. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday evening no troops, except about 2,000 cavalry, had crossed Pearl River.

Our cavalry were skirmishing with theirs beyond Brandon.

Citizens who come out since the evacuation say that a flag of truce was sent by citizens formally surrendering the city. Grant assured them that private property would be respected.

Their cavalry came in at 8 o'clock and took possession.

CHARLESTON.—The enemy, who for some time past have been erecting earthworks on Folly Island, opposite the lower end of Morris Island, yesterday opened from them on a battery of ours on the latter point.